from, these mountain fastnesses. We passed through a belt of pines, some five miles wide and much more in length, after which we descended to bottom land, which formed a considerable share of the latter part of which formed a consecutive scale of the latest part of our march. One rugged hill was, however, still before us. The ledges of rock running out and ending suddenly four, six and sometimes ten inches above the rock below, made it exceedingly tedious for the cannon and baggage trains to ascend. Five miles from here house of a Secession captain. He was in town attending to his military duties. Upon inquiry his wife denied the possession of any cattle, but the yellow say to a fine drove of forty odd, from which were selected as many as were needed for our troops. The session once will hardly have the face now to ask it. Three miles from here we came through Taney City, the Kansas cavalry, under Capt. Wood, dashing through so suddenly as to give no opportunity for scouts to escape and alarm our birds.

Within a mile of town the advance pickets, numberag fifteen men, came upon and chared five of the enemy's guard, driving one up a lane, at the end of which he left his mule, ran through the house into a corn-field and escaped. Another was captured at the first crossing of Swan Creek, about three quarters of a mile from town. The other three escaped into town and thoroughly alarmed the occupants, while Captain Wood, in obedience to orders, but much against his wishes, halted for further orders, from Gen. Sweeney, who sent Capt. D. S. Stanley with Companies D and C, lat Regular Cavalry, to enter with Capt. Wood the town of Forsyth. Half an hour had then elapsed, and the 156 Rebels occupying the town had ample opporbuilty to escape to the nei boring hills which inclose like a wall. Reaching a slight rice of ground, south the first crossing of Swan Creek, Capt. Stanley disvered the enemy exceedingly well posted on the hey evidently expected us to follow and where they ould pick off our men; meanwhile, secreting themselves behind the folinge, which grew at intervalson ao hal-side.

It was his intention to inclose the town on the east, rhile Capt. Wood entered it from the opposite direcon. The position of the enemy rendered it necessary, a order to successfully carry out the plan and secure which they were occasionally visible should be gained, but for half a mile back the steep, rugged rocks precluded the possibility of passage, and to turn back would give the alarm, and they could escape before we could reach them. Instead, however, of following the road and making his troopers marks for an enemy alsnoet over their heade, Capt. Stanley tore down a fence on his right and passed through a moderately tambered inclosure, thence through a field of corn ten feet high, cross Swan Creek just at the edge of town, and galoping up the bank, entered town from the north, and at once fired, and were fired upon by the enemy, many of whom had crossed and some were still crossing White River. Cart. Wood had deployed still farther to the right, following the banks of Swan Creek to its confluence with White River, just as the edge of town, on the west side, and now as ived in time to participate in the skirmish. Capt. Stanley's horse was here sho from under him, and killed by those who remained on the hill north-east and east from the Court-House or center of the town. Two men and two horses were also wounded by shots from the opposite side of the river, but the enemy suffered still no e severely. Our \$roopers were firing at men. not horses. Two horsemen crossing the ford were fired u,on, one killed and the other wounded, their horses returning in safety to

Meanwhile the enemy on the bluff continued firing and Lieut. M. J. Ke ly, with Company C, dashed up the hill, and put them to rout, they escaping to the side hall, where it was impossible to pursue them with cavalry, and before the men could dismount, and prepare to follow them, another important arm of the service came into action, and the roar of artiflery was heard, which caused our men to cheer lastily.

When the cavalry separated from the infantry and artillery, the latter were some four miles from town. When within two miles of town, messengers met Gen. Sweeney and Capt. Wood at the first crossing of the creek, and be ordered the whole cavairy forward rapidly, the artillery to proceed at a trot, and the infantry to keep up with the latter if possible. From that point to town not a man straggled, but every man followed at a run, closely pressing the artillery. The Iowa balf regiment vied with the Kansas 2d in anxiety to reach

the point of operations. Reaching the point whence Capt. Stanley had diverged from the road, Gen. Sweeney ordered the bat-tery brought to bear upon the town. A misinterpretaorder by the orderly caused Lieut. Sokalski to fire upon the town, and the Court-House being the most prominent building, received his attention in the shape of two spherical case shells from the 12-pounder, and one solid shot from the 6-pounder before the firing was stopped. Happily, none of our men, then occupy ing the town, were killed. Capt. Stanley had di persed the enemy from the south bank, and was occupying the hill with Lieut Kelly, but entirely screened

Mr. Wilkey, a correspondent for a paper in Dubuke and latterly for The New-York Times, with two Home Goards, were in the second story of the Court-House when the first abell struck. A mass of brick struck Wilkey full in the breast, knocking him down, and forcing upon him the conclusion that a safer place would be more agreeable. On reaching the ground floor, the building was struck by the solid stot, and immediately after by another sherical case, filling the room with flying pieces of brick and dust, to suffication. Wilkey was struck by one of the pieces, inflicting a bloody by not dangerous wound. He reached the open air in safety, and this morning enjoys his usual health. Had the fase to the shells been cut, I should have been called upon to make a more painful record.

Gen. Sweeney ordered the firing upon the town to couse as soon as he noticed it, and directed Lieut. Sokalski to fire against the side of the bluffs on the east, where he saw the enemy partially concealed. A shell and two cannister shots were fired in that direction, killing four, whose bodies have since been found, making five in all killed. Several were also wounded. The others kept themselves perfectly concealed until anabled to escape unseen under cover of the new last

Our troops had three men slightly wounded. Their names are Martin, Wilthorne, and Casey.

But I must not forget to mention that five companie of the Iowa 1st Infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Merritt, came into line on the right of where the artillery was in position, while the Kansas ad, Col. Mitchell, formed on the left, and both regiments fired a round or two at the partially concealed enemy. They were intensely disgusted at the enemy for not appearing in fine battle after they had marched twenty-eight miles that day, the last two at double quick, to meet them.

The town was forsaken. Not a solitary citizen mained. Stores were closed, the botel locked, and private houses suddenly vacated. Our arrival had been thought probable, and more or less preparation had been made for a speedy evacuation of the town upon our approach. The second story of the Const-House was filled with Secession provisions, clothing, and cooking. We made ourselves "at home" and table for the night, and this morning examined the town more thoroughly. Seven horses were capsured during the engagement. Two tuns of lead were found in a well near the Court-House, and \$15,000 or \$20,000 worth of other contraband articles seized.

day we march eleven miles on our return toward ld, and shall camp near the house of Thomas Springfield, and shall camp near the nouse.

Baker, a Union man, who, though poor, felt able and glad to give a bite of victuals to every soldier who faquired for it yesterday, on the way here. He will less nothing by his generosity.

From The Columbia (Mo.) Statesman, July 26.

From The Columbia (Mo.) Statesman, July 26.

Ben McCulloch has not yet taken the Federal forces at Springfield, nor has be been within a hundred miles of that place. Sizel and Salomon are not cut off, nor is Gratz Brown dead, his body in the St. Louis Arsenal, and crape on the door of his residence. Mr. Tucker of The State Journal was mistaken.

McCulloch has retired from the State with his forces, three or four thousand well armed men, and again gone into camp at Camp Walker, between Maysville and Bowansville, Arksnass. Gov. Jackson is some twelve or fifteen miles this side, in McDonald County, Mo., with about 10,000 troops armed with shotguns and rifles.

Gen. Sweeny, with half of the Iowa regiment, several companies of the Kansas 1st, and regulars enough to make a force of 1,200, with one section of artillery, left Springfield on the 20th for Foreyth, on White River.

River.

The other troops in Gen. Lyon's command, inculding Cols. Sixel and Salomon's regiments left Camp Sigel twelve miles r 'h-west of Springfield on the 20th and nearly all of mem go into camp at Little York, or the Mount Vernon road, ten miles west of Springfield.

NEWS FROM THE SEA. Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune.

BLACK POINT, New-London Co., Conn.,

July 20, 1861. \
Mr. Henry H. Shepard, a laborer employed on my
father's farm, this morning picked up on the Indian
Beach on this Point a junk-bottle containing a paper, apparently the piece of a fly-leaf from a book, on which were the following lead-pencil marks, written in a fair band:

"July 12, 1861—Off Nantucket.—Schooner Mars, Capt. Thompson, taken by privateer Jeff. Davis, and cent South."

The above is a true copy of the original, which is ROBI. BRUCE GORTON. now in my possession.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW VOLUNTEER

REGIMENTS. GENERAL ORDERS, NO. LXXVIII

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJULANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 20, 1861. S The President of the United States having made of requisition on the State of New-York for 25,000 additional Volunteers to serve for three years or during the war, the following regulations for their organiza

tion are hereby published:

I. There will be 25 regiments, numbered from 43 to 67 both inclusive, one of which will be organized as Artillery, with six batteries of four gans each. Detailed instructions for the Artillery will be published

H. Each Infantry regiment will consist of ten com paties, and each company will be organized as fol-lows:

One Captain, one let Licutenant, one 2d Licutenant,

one let Sergeant, one let Lieurenant, one let Lieurenant, one let Sergeant, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two Musi ians, one Wagoner, and not less than sixty-four or more than eighty two privates; maximum aggregate, one hundred and one.

III. Each regiment will be organized as follows:

III. Each regiment will be organized as follows:

***RINHUM.**

***30 Company officers and callsted men.

I Colonel.

I Lieutenant-Colonel.

I Major.

I Regimental Quartermaster (a Lieutenant).

I Surgeon.

I Chapakh.

I Sergeant-Major.

I Regimental Quartermaster (a Lieutenant).

I Sergeant.

I Regimental Quartermaster.

Sergeant.

I Regimental Quartermaster.

Sergeant.

I Regimental Quartermaster.

Sergeant.

I Regimental Commissary.

Sorgeant.

Regimental Quartermaster
(8 Lieutenant).

Surgeon.
1 As-istant-Surgeon.
1 Chapath-Major.
1 Regimental QuartermasterSergeant.
1 Regimental CemmissarySorgeant.
2 Principal Musicians.
24 Musicians for Band.

1,648 Aggregate SSE Aggregate. IV. There will be three depots at which the volunteers will assemble:
One in New-York City, to be commanded by Brig.

Gen. Yates; One at Albany, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. Rathbone; and One at Elmira, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen.

Authone; and

One at Elmira, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen.

Van Valkenburgh.

V. When 32 or more persons shall present their application to the commandant of a depot for a company organization, he will appoint an inspector to make an inspection, and after the above number of able bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45 (minors having exhibited the written consent of their parents or guardia s), have been inspected by him, the inspector will certify the result thereof to such commandant, by whose order transportation to his depot will be provided. On their arrival there, they will be examined by the medical examiner of the depot, and quarters and sub-istence will be furnished.

VI. The above rule will apply to the transportation, &c., of the recruits, who may be enlisted from time to time, to complete the organization of a company.

VII. When 32 or more men shall have been thus accepted by the Medical Examiner, the Commandant of the Depot will immediately direct them to nominate, by ball t, a Captain and Lieutenant of the Company; the remaining officers to be nominated on the completion of the company organization.

by ball's, a Captsin and Lieutenant of the Company; the remaining officers to be nominated on the completion of the company organization.

VIII. After an examination as hereinafter provided (paragraph 16) of the persons so nomina ed as officers, the Commandant of the Depot will transmit the inspection roll, with certificates of inspection, nomination, and examination, to the Adjutant-General of the State. If the company thus organized shall be accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, the pay of the officers and nen will commence from the date of such acceptance.

acceptance.

1X. The company Non-Commissioned officers, until
the company shall be embodied in a regiment, will be
appointed by the Captain; afterward by the Regimental Commander, on the recommendation of the

acceptance.

Captain.

X. The Field officers for these regiments will be appointed by the Commander-is-Chief, after they shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a Board of officers to be bereafter named, and will be assigned to the various Depots, to superintend the organization of their regiments under the orders of the Command

ants of Depots.

XI. It delay should occur in the filling up of any company or regiment to the minimum standard to entitle it to be mustered into the United States service, the Commander-in-Chief will disband or consolidate the in complete organizations, as circumstances may require. When companies are consolidated the officers will be assigned according to rank, and when rank is of the same date it will be fixed by lot. Officers rendered supenumerary by disbanding or consolidating incomplete companies or regiments, will be discharged from service, and their pay, &c., will cease from the date of such discharge.

XII. After the acceptance of a regiment, the Colonel will appoint from the company subalterns, an Adjutant, and a Regimental Quartermaster, who may be reas furned to companies at his pleasure.

XIII. The Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, after they shall have passed an examination by a Commission prescribed by the Medical Department.

XIV. The Non-Commissioned Staff will be selected by the Colonel from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment; and vacancies so created will be fill-d by appointment as is prescribed above.

XV. The Regimental Chaplain will be appointed by the Colonel from the non-commissioned officers and company commanders on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment is made. The Chaplain must be a regularly ordained minister of some Christian denomination, and will receive the pay and allowances of a Captain of Cavalry.

XVI. The Commander-in-Chief will appoint for each Depot a Board of Examiners, to examine into the qualifications of persons nominated for company officers.

XVII. Field officers will be examined in the School. XI. It delay should occur in the filling up of any

the qualifications of persons nominated for company officers.

XVII. Field officers will be examined in the School of the Company and Battalion; Company officers in the School of the Soldier and Company; Artillery efficers, in addition to the above, will be examined in Artillery tactics and the other branches of that arm of the service. The Examiners will also inquire into the moral character and habits of the persons examined, and report for the information of the Compander-in-Chief. When a person designated as an officer shall be found not qualified, another nomination will be made instead. When no nomination shall be made to the Commander-in-Chief, he will fill the vacancy.

XVIII. When regiments are duly organized according to the above Regulations, they will be presented for muster into the service of the United States. Care will be taken to send one Muster Roll to the Adjutant-General of the State.

XIX. The following extracts from General Order No. 15, from the War Department, will be deemed a part of this order:

Ao. 13, from the War Department, will be deemed a part of this order:

"The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates organized as above set forth will, in all respects be placed on the footing, as to pay and silowances, or similar corps of the regular army: Provided, that their allowances for clothing shall be \$2.50 per mouth for infanty.

"Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician and ar ifner who enters the service of the United Sistes under this plan, shall be paid at the rate of 50 cents, and if a Cavalry volunteer 25 cents additional, in lieu of forage, for every 20 miles of travel from his home to the place of muster, the distance to be measured by the shortest unsuly traveled route; and when houorably discharged an allowance, as the same rate, from the place of his discharged to his home, and in addition thereto the sum of \$100.

"Any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this plan, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benealize which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service, and the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed

in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of \$100.

The Bends of the regiments of Infantry will be paid as follows: one-fourth of each will receive the ray and sillowances of ergeants of Engineer soldiers; one-fourth those of corporals of sows: one-fourth of each will receive the pay and sllowances of serg-ants of Engineer soldiers; one-fourth those of corporate Engineer soldiers, and the rem ining haff those of privates of Echineer soldiers of the lat Class.

"The Wag ners and Saddlers will receive the pay and allowances of Corporate of Cavarry."

"The Regimental Commissary Sergeant will receive the pay and silowances of a Sergeant of Cavarry."

By order of the Commissary Sergeant will receive the pay and silowances of a Sergeant of Cavarry."

A SPEECH BY GEN. PATTERSON. When Col. Ballier's 21st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived in Philadelphia, on Monday night, they marched to the residence of Gen. Patterson, their late commander, at Thirteenth and Locust streets, and there halted. Gen. Patterson stepped out in full uniform, accompanied by Col. Frank Patterson and other Frank Patterson and other military celebrities, and made the following remarks:

Col. Ballier, Officers, AND MEN OF THE 21st Regiment: You are welcome home! I think I can extend to you, on behalf of your fellow-citizens of Philadelphia, an honest, beartfelt welcome. You have done your duty, and done it nobly. Indeed, your discipline, as directed by your excellent Colonel, has excited my admiration, and proved beyond a doubt that American troops are the most efficient in the world. [Applause.]

[Applause.]
Some sneers have been thrown upon the srmy of the Shen-ndoah, but we did our duty there. We were continually threatened with what General Scott dislikes so much, a fire in the rear from the Rebels in Maryland. Too arch-raitor king at Richmond, Jeff. continually hereafened with the analysis of the Rebels in Maryland. The arch-initor king at Richmond, Jeff. Davis, boasted that all the Southern army wasted was an open field and a fair fight. Well, my comrades you know there were plenty of open fields before us when we crossed the Potomac, and the enemy ran before us then. He made a star d at Haimesville, where he had plenty of open fields, but he could not stand our charges. We net him again at Falling Waters, but he would not show strong battle. When we arrived at Martinsburg we found a strong place, with plenty of stone walls, but the enemy had deserted it. No stand was made either at Big Spring, and at Banker Hill, where the enemy was certainly going to give battle, we could not find him at all. [Applause.]

People may sneer at the Irish and German soldiers as much as they choose, but they are not afraid to fight! [Renewed cheering. Three cheers were given for the 69th.]

I had at Martinsburg about 11,000 men and 6 guns. Having reconnoitered the enemy, I found his force to be about 40,000 men and 68 guns. I telegraphed for recofferements, which were sent me, and I moved from Martinsburg with about 17,000 men and 26 guns. At Winchester the Rebels were stron.ly intrenched, with numerous carthworks and rifle-pits, and had some 68 pieces of heavy ordnance mounted in various commanding positions, and they had felled trees over all of the ro-ds. If I had attacked him there with my force, I would probably have been unsuccessful in dislodging him from his strongheld, and many of the brave men whom I now see before me would have been under the sod to-night. [Applause.]

I then marched upon Charlestown. Under the circumstances, I did the best I could, and you, men, did your whole duty, and merit my approbation. Again permit me to bid you welcome.

Three cheers were then given for Gen. Patterson, and three more for Col. Hallier; the band played the

Three cheers were then given for Gen. Patterson, and three more for Col. Ballier; the band played the Star-Spangled Banner, and the regiment passed in review of Gen. Patterson.

THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN.

COL. RICHARDSON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following official report of the battle at Bull Run from Col. Richardson, throws more light upon

that conflict:

CAMP OF THE FOURTH BRIGARS OF TELEN'S DIVISION AND GEN. McDower L's Cours.

From Attendance, July 25, 1861.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following. GENERAL: I have the honor to saturat the following report as to the operation of my brigade in front of the enemy at Bull Run, on Sunday, July 21. On the night of July 20 I was summoned to attend a meeting of commanders of brigades at the bendquatters of the commanding officer in the field, Gen. McDowell; and, commanding officer in the field, Gen. McDowell; and, in common with the other commanders of brigades, I was instructed as to what was expected of my particular command on the following day—that is, I was to defend the position whi h I then occupied in front of the enemy, called the Buckburn Ford, and about one natic in his front, where we had been for the last three days. I was also ordered to consider myself under the command of Col. D. S. Miles, United States Army, who was to command his own bricade at Centreville, as well as my own and that Col. Davies, midway between the two-these Miles, United States Army, who was to command his own bricade at Ceotreville, as well as my own and that Col. Davies, midway between the two—these three brigades constituted was then called the reserve. Attached to my brigade was the field battery of Mayor Hunt. United States Army, and also the rifled-battery of ten-counders, nuder Lieut. Green, United States Army. I was to open fire on the enemy for the purpose of making a diversion, not before, but soon after hearing the report of Gen. Tyler's cannonade on my right, to carry out which purpose I made the tollowing disposition of the brigade: The two batteries I placed upon the ridge of the hill, in view of the enemy; the Third Michigan Infantry on the left of the road, in line of battle. Still further, six hundred yards to the left on a commanding lill, I had placed the day before two companies of the First Massachusetts Regiment, for the purpose of occupying a log barn and a frame barn, which companies pushed pickets still further to our left for the security of that point, which I considered a good position for artillery. In a ravine, half way between the two positions, I placed also a company of the 1st Massachusetts regiment, which pushed pickets down the ravine to its front; and on the extreme right of all I placed the belance of the Massachusetts regiment, in line of buttle, with two companies of that regiment, pushed 400 yards to the right and front, which two companies again three wickets in advance. The Newpushed 400 yards to the right and front, which two companies again threw pickets in advance. The New-York and 2d Michigan regiments I placed in the read 500 yards in rear of the line, as a reserve. Soon after making these arrangements, which I did on hearing the report of our artillery on the right, Col. Davier's brigade made its appearance, with him at its head; and inquiring of me the date of my commission, found that he ranked me by two days, and he assumed the command. That officer wished a good position for artillery to open, and I numediately proposed the position on oar left, near the log house, from which a good view of a large stone house—called by the people of the country the enemy a headquarters—might be obtained. Col. Daviesbrought up with him the riflet 20-pounder battery of Lieut. Benjamin, and ordered it to open fire immediately. He directed also Hunt's battery to bis assistance, and I ordered Green's battery to open its fire at the same time. The enemy appeared to have withdrawn his guns from that position, as he returned no fire, or he might have been reserving his fire for the last attack. An hour's cannonading, however, brought in view a pushed 400 yards to the right and front, which two time. The enemy appeared to have withdrawn his guns from that position, as he returned no fire, or he might have been reserving his fire for the last attack. An hour's cannonading, however, brought in view a column of the enemy's infantry, which I observed with my glast, of at least 2,500 men, and soon after two other bodies of men, of at least a regiment each, who now occupied the lines on the other side of the Run, which lines now appeared fall to overflowing. Supporting now that they intended to make a push across our front in column, or would endeavor to turn our left, about 11 a. m., I began to fortify my position by throwing up an earthen parapet for three gans, with embrasures across the road, and commenced an abatts of timber, by felling trees, pointing outward, between this battery and the log-house to the left. About this time the enemy on the opposite side appeared to be falling back in confusion from our right attack, which continued for some time, and then the tide changed, and they seemed to be returning in large masses. At the interval between these two extremes, I was ordered by Col. D. S. Miles to throw forward my skirmishers and feel the enemy, and accordingly two companies of the 3d Michigan Regiment were sent forward and down the ravine, to cover our front and advance. These were supported by Capt. Brutchschmeider's light infantry battalion, which also advanced down the ravine, to cover our front and advance down the ravine, to cover our front and advance of the purpose of ascertaining the enemy's position—he volunteering his services for that particular purpose. Col. Davies also threw forward a company of skirmishers on his right. The enemy's skirmishers were in force in the woods in front, and covered themselves with trees and rifle-pits which had been thrown up before. Our two advance companies were driven back, the enemy pursued, and were in turn driven back by the spherical case shot of Green's Battery, and I ordered back the light infantry, and also the two companies to the formal para

the rest of my brigade had gone on, and that I had been diceted to go to that point with my regiment for the purpose of faring the enemy there, which I had done, and Col. Davies went, as I supp sed, to his brigade S ou after this I was met by a staff officer of Gen. McDowell's, who told me to put my brigade in position on the left of the road from Centreville to Blackburn's ford, and stretching toward the Union and Centreville road facing the enemy. Other troops had also fallen back to this point—distant about a mile from Centreville—and at about 6 o clock p. m., Capt. Alexander, of the Corps of Eugineers, directed me, by order of Gen. McDowell, to take the general arrangement of the troops at that point in my own hands, he surgessing as a good line of defense between a piece of woods on the right and one on the left, the Rhe faving equally toward the en my, who were supposed to be coming either on the Union or the Blackburn road. I immediately formed that line as best I could of the regiments nearest the position, placing the men in the ravines, and the artiflery, as far as possible, on the hills in the rear of the infantry. Before Captain Alexander gave me this hast circetion I learned that Colonel Miles had altered the position of some regiments which I had placed before, especially the 3d Michigan Resiment, which I had ordered to form close column by division, to remain as a reserve, and await further orders from me. The officer is command of the regiment at that time, Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens (Colon I McConnel being unwell, but on the ground), immediately executed that order, and put his regiment in close column. I went to some other part of the field, and on returning found this regiment deploy—d in line of battle, and in another position. I immediately inquired of Colonel Stevens the reason of their position being altered. He told me that Colonel Miles had direct d this movement. I asked him why? Col. Stevens auswered, "Because Col. Mcircus during the day, and I could not carry out Gen. McDowell mover the road to Fairfax as soon as possible, and ordered me to move last and cover the retreat of the army with my brigade. I told the General I would do so, and would stand by him as long as any man would. I left with my brigade at 2 o'clock m. m., after all the other regiments and batteries had retired. On reaching Fairfax found it abandoned by our troops, and I covered the rear, bringing up my brigade in good order, the New-York regiment in front, then the Massachusetts regiment and the two Michigan regiments in rear of the whole. Arrived at Arlington at 2 o'clock p. m. on Monsky after the action. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. B. RICHARDSON, Gen. Tring, Commanding Fort Division.

STATEMENT FROM COLL WALDATH

STATEMENT FROM COL. WALRATH.

STATEMENT FROM COL. WALRATH.

Hangearters Twairin Naw York

VOLEXBERS, CANY OF THE OWNDAGAS.

Sin: After my arrival from Bull Run with my resiment, I perused the daily tapers published in Washington giving accounts of the recent battle, and was astonished to find such an account of the affair published in your payer from a "speci-leorrespendent," reflecting in severe terms upon the courage of my regiment, both officers and men, on that occasion. The whole matter as reported to your payer is untrue, and it would be doing justice to all concerned that you give publicity to the following statement of facts as they transpired. More could be said of the affair than ough: to e made known to the public, but it would implicate certain officers of high positions in the service, and would be contrary to rules governing the inferior toward his superior. However, a Court of Inquiry will bring the facts before you. At about moon of the 12th inst., our brigade was posted in rear of Sears's battery, on a hill overlooking a thick wood, in which the enemy were hidden from view and waiting our attack.

After considerable cannonading from our battery, which was replied to by the Rebels, driving the skirmishers from the woods in double-quick time, two companies of the 1st Massachusetts Regiment were ordered to attack them in the woods on their left. They ranched gellantly to the attack, and were repulsed with considerable loss. Two field-piaces, under command of Capt. Brackett, were then sent in, and met with such a deadly rec-ption that the piaces were in danger of being lest. One of their non being shot, one of the men of my regiment immediately advanced and took his place at the gun. My command was then ordered to form near the woods in line of battle, on the left of a body of cavalry which was drawn up under cover of another piece of woods near the scene of action.

a body of cavalcy which was drawn up under cover of woods near the scen

A person in citizen's dress, with shoulder straps, then rode up from the woods in great haste, and urged up forward to sustain his battery and prevent its loss. right of my regiment. The Adjetant, who was near the center, asked him who he was, and he replied that he was Capt. Brackett, commanding the battery. At that moment I saw Col. Richardson, combattery. At that moment I saw Col. Richardson, commanding the brigade, approaching, and I replied to Capt, Brackett that if it was Col. Richardson a orders

battery. At that moment I saw Col. Richardson, commanding the brigade, approaching, and I replied to Capt. Brackett that if it was Col. Richardson a orders to advance, I would do so. Col Richardson addressed us, saying. "Move for and New-Yorkers, and sweep the woods." I immediately gave the order to "Forward," when the battery came rushing out of the woods, and broke through our line, followed by grape and canister from the enemy.

My command moved steadily forward into the woods and low thick pines and brush, which vanied everything in front beyond a few paces, and had proceeded some 20 or 30 rods when a murderous fire of musketry, grape and canister was opened on us. We returned the fire, and I ordered my command to full, and load and fire lying. They did so, returning several volleys. The enemy continued to pour in their fire from a force with must have been quadruple to our number, to say acthing of their battery. Yet my men returned the fire until one of the line officers wave the command to retreat, when the center and left rapidly fell back.

As soon as I discovered the mistake I tried to rally the men on the colors, but the murderous fire being kept up, they would not obey, and actually ran over me. I followed, and entreated the men to rally on the colors, and partially succeeded several times, but was unable to make a permanent stand. Gen. Tyler at this time rode forward and denounced us all as cowards. He did not inquire the cause of the retreat, but at once censured us in severe terms. Several companies on the right—A, I, and part of E—remained until the firing ceased on the part of the Rebels, when they, by order, formed a retreat in good order into the field in front of the woods.

At this time, I had the regiment nearly formed on

At this time, I had the regiment nearly formed on in front of the woods.

At this time, I had the regiment nearly formed on the hill near the woods, by the road, and left it in charge of the Major until I went back to see about the woonded, and when I returned, the word had been given for the brigade to retire to Centreville. I see, by the articles referred to, that "I mounted my horse, and did not stop running until I was safely behind a pile of rocks." Now, Sir, this is false in every particular. Our former Lieut.-Col. Graham (now Quartermaster of the regiment) was mounted on a gray horse that resembles mine very much, who did ride to the rear in quick time. I doubt not but he was taken for myself when retiring from the battle-ground. I feel that I have been wronged, and ask of you to publish this statement, and by so doing you will do justice to myself, my regiment, and my friends. I am so confident that I done my duty on that occasion, that I would repeat it if I should be placed before the enemy under similar circumstances. E. L. Walkath, Colonel of the 12th N. N. Valanteers.

Traitors at the Capital.—Col. Forney writes

TRAITORS AT THE CAPITAL.—Col. Forney writes TRAITORS AT THE CAPITAL.—Col. Forney writes from Washington to The Philadelphia Press to day:

"Mr. Breekinridge threatens the President from his place in the Senate, surpasses Rhett and Yamey in the violence of his denunciations of the preparations to preserve the Government, and openly visits the Secession prisoners in our jails, holding familiar conversation with them. Mr. Burnett and Mr. Vallaadigham obediently follow his example in the House. I know that in many a private residence in this city these demonstrations are applauded, and the defent of our army celebrated with ecstatic saturnalias. These parties are not alone hostile to all free government, not merely the infuriated foes of the United States, but they are inflated with the belief that the war commenced upon the authority of the Government, will close in their complete triumph. When the Federal power is fully restored at this point, and when the majesty of the law can no longer be insulted with impunity, it will be the first duty of the President and of Gen. McClellan to root out all covert and overt treason from every community over which the flag of our country is permitted to float, beginning with Washington."

REBEL HISTORY OF BULL RUN.

THE FIGHT WAS MOST DESPERATE.

Two Generals and Four Colonels Killed.

HALF A DOZEN COLONELS WOUNDED.

Terrible Slaughter of the Hampton Legion.

LESS THAN 100 OUT OF 400 LOUISIANIANS LEFT

WHAT JEFF, DAVIS SAID OF THE FIGHT.

The following accounts of the Bull Run fight are the first details we have been able to get from Rebel sources. We give them with all the original flour-

THE GREAT BATTLE AT STONE ERIDGE NEAR MANASSAS - GENERALS BEAURIGARD AND JOHNSTON LEADING THE COLUMNS-THEIR DARING DEEDS OF BRAVERY-GREAT VIC-TORY OF THE SOUTHERN FORCES-THE DE-FEAT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY-KILLED AND WOUNDED-TERRIBLE SCENES. Correspondence of The Richmond Enquirer.

Correspondence of The Richmond Enquirer.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 21, 1861.

The severest buttle that was ever fought in this country took place tooky between the Confederates and Federal forces. As a steet to son a few days ago, the armies had faced ea h other until it was evident that a collision must ensue. About 8 o'clock this morning, a part of the Federal forces, about 10,000 strong, commenced an attack on the Confederate troops at Stone Bridge, on the turnpike, six miles above here, numbering only 600, the 4th Alabama Regiment, under Col. Sloane. Such was the suddenness of the charge, that the regiment suffered greatly, but like the immortal Spartans, they held their ground until reenfo cements came up. The enemy succeeded in crossing he Run, but were forced back in the even ing, and made to retreat in the utmost disorder. The Confederates had on the field about 30,000. Two intelligent prisoners, who were taken, stated that the enemy had

made to retreat in the utmost disorder. The Centecerates had on the field about 30,000. Two intelligent prisoners, who were taken, stated that the enemy had from 70,000 to 90,000 picked troops on the ground, and yet they were forced to retreat and leave the field to the victorious Southerners. Thank God for the bravery of our glorious Southern soldiers!

It will be impossible to give details at present. It must be confessed that the victory was the result of the most desperate, daring, and dashing courage of our troops. The 4th Alchama, 5th Virginia, and 7th and the Georgia regiments are said to have suffered most in the engagement. Among these, it is with regret we re ord the loss of Gen. Bartow of the 8th Georgia, Gen. Bee of South Carolina, and Major Wheat of Louisiana, all mortally wounded. The loss in killed is not very large, while quite a number are wounded. The loss of the enemy, as exhibited on the field, is immense.

The loss of the enemy, as exhibited on the field, is immerce.

Sherman's Battery of sixteen pieces, and a portion of the Rhode I land Battery, are in our possession, and a beautiful battery it is. Cummings's Vi ginia regiment changed first upon it, and were repulsed, when an other regiment came up, shooting down every man and explaining the pieces. The Washington Lousian Artile'y took two of the piaces, and immediately unned them with deadly fire upon the enemy. It would be unjust to discriminate among the various regiments, for all did their work well. Virgini, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississipi, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and perhaps little slorida, have united their destines this day in eternal bonds of friendship scaled in blood. May it ever continue, and strengthen as time shall

May it ever continue, and strengthen as time shall

er's Alexandria battery joined the conflict in the even-ing, and did noble work, as on Thursday last, mowing lanes in the enemy's ranks without the loss of any of

their number.

Ex-Gov. Smith was active in the engagement with the portion of the regiment assigned to him, and elicited the warmest expressions of admiration from General Hearregard.
It is ad to think that the folly of our invaders has

caused much grief to the firesides of Southerners, but whom it is remembered that the loss is done in the glo-rious cause of Southern Independence, it will be a last-ing honor to the families of those who fall in its prose

By the way, Gen Beauregard must be a man of great By the way, Gen Beauregard must be a man of great and active mind. He was upon the field the whole day, and planned the movements with precision. His horse was shot from under him by a caunon ball, which shows he was not far from the scene of battle. He was all the while perfectly calm and collected, and seemed to regard the occurrence as a mere incident of war.

Capt. Murray and Lieut. H. Clay Ward of the Fau-quier Guards, lately gotten up, had an important posi-tion.

In concluding, I would state that if proper to do so

you will be furnished with details to-morrow.

It may be added, however, as a matter of interest to your read re in the section, that the Alexandria Regiment, containing the Alexandria companies, Fairfax Kiflenen, Warren Riflemen, Warrenton Kiflemen, Emnett Guards, and some others, were engaged in skir-misking with a body of the enemy with a battery on the hill beyond Bull Run. Several of the Old Domin-ion Rifles were wounded; and young McDermett killed. It is said the Warren Rifles had one yong man wounded, beside which tais regiment escaped with lit le injury to-day.

Gen. Beauregard is delighted with the cool, deter-mined bravery of our Virginia forces, and gloties in the Union which is formed with his native, gailant South. n ett Guarde, and some others, were engaged in skir-

Several hundred prisoners of the enemy bave been captured and trought to this station to night.

P. S.—A gentleman who has just arrived from the field of the bettle states that Lieut. Caleb Smith was badly wounded in the hip, and H. Clay Ward is probably killed. He received a deadly abot, and seems to be conscious of his condition. He bears it with forti-

ably killed. He received a deady soot, and seems be conscious of his condition. He bears it with fortitude and resignation.

Among the priconers is Gen. Wilcox, late of the Alexandria Federal command, who was wounded and captured. Lieut. Ramsey, of the Federal Artillery, is killed. The whole field is covered with the dead and dying of the enemy. Blankets, hate, knapsacks, guns, pisols, &c., lie in thousands over the field. After the retreat of the enemy, the cavalry, about two thousand strong, pursued them about six miles, curting down and capturing all the detached parties they could find. The cavalry suffered but lit le loss. The prisoners all confirm the fact that the very best troops, artillery, and other appurtaneous of the Federal dovernment, were used in the action of to-day, which were defeated and driven from the field.

Gen. Beauregard commanded the Federal troops in person, was in the thickest of the fight, and rallied his men with an enthusiasm almost unbounded, telling them he was ready to die with them or gain the victory.

them he was ready to die with them or gain the victory.

Dr. C. E. Chancellor was the medical director of the day, and has been doing his utmost to relieve the sufferings of the wounded

Many trophies have been brought here, and are being sent to all parts of the country. Whole packages of envelopes, with every description of device, and franked by J. Harland and other cheats, were found in the enemy's knapsacks.

in the enemy's knapsacks.

From The Richmond Enquirer, July 24.

A vast concourse assembled early yesterday evening at the Central Railroad depot, to await the arrival of the train 'rom Manassas. So great was the crowd that, in anticipation of the arrival of the wounded, it

that, in anticipation of the arrival of the wounded, it was deemed necessary by the Committee appointed to receive them to set a strong guard to prevent the pressure of the people around the train when it should arrive. By this means the track and a considerable space on either side of it was kept clear, though the car-tops, fences, and all the eminences in the vicinity were througed with the expectant crowd. As 74 o'clock, the first train arrived, bringing 20 wounded soldiers and the bodies of four of our dead—Gen. Bartow, Col. Johnston, a private of the Montgomery Grard named James Driscol, and another whose name we could not learn.

During the excitement attending the anxious inquiries after friends, and the crowding to look upon the dead and wounded, it was whispered through the crowd that President Davis was on the train. Jumediarely a rush was made in search of the distinguished statesman and chieftain, and a thousand shouts rent the air with wild hozzas as his well-known face and figure were discovered.

the air with wild hozzas as his well-known lace and figure were discovered.

Though travel-worn and evidently fatigued by the trying scenes through which he had passed in the last two days, the President could not deny the enthusiastic citizens the pleasure of hearing from his own mouth counciling of the glorious deeds so recently achieved by our brave and invincible patriot soldiers.

In a strain of fervid eloquence, he culogized the courage, the endurance, and patriotism of our viccourage, the endurance, and patriotism of our viccourage, the endurance, and patriotism of our benored torious troops; and to the memory of our honored torious troops; and to the memory of our benored torious troops; and to the memory of our benored.

the glorious cause of their country, he paid a gloving tribute, which could not fail to dim with tears the eggs of the least feeling among his hearers.

He pronounced the victory great, glorious, and complete. He said we had whipped them this time, and would whip them as often as they offered us the opportunity. In alluding to the vastness and importance of our captares, he said we had taken everything the enemy had in the field; sixty pieces of operation of our captares, he said we had taken everything the enemy had in the field; sixty pieces of operation of the best and most improved models, vastagnatifies of summanion, arms enough of various descriptious to equip a large army, hundreds of warrows and ambulances of the most luxurious make and finish, and provisions enough to feed an army of fifty thousand men for twelve months.

The headlong retreat of the enemy he compared to the wild and hurried flight of a sured covey of pattridges. He said that, so great was the terror with which the repeated onelanghits of our men inspired them, taking wildly to their heels, they threw from them their guns, swords, knapsa ks, and everything that could many way retard their escape.

With another alluson to the glorious valor of our troops, who had accomplished this great victory, and reminding all of the great cause they had for returning thanks to liim to whom alone thanks were due for this blessing on our arms, he concluded annid the tending as a large concourse of citizens and victors having assenciate before the Spotswood House, the President was again called out, and again stirred the popular heart with his eloquent recital of the brave president was again called out, and again stirred the popular heart with his eloquent recital of the brave president was again called out, and again stirred the popular heart with his eloquent recital of the brave president was again called out, and again stirred the popular heart with his eloquent recital of the brave president was again called out, and again stirred the popular hear THEY OWN TO HEAVY LOSSES.

Carolina (an aid to Gen. Benuregard), in a chaste and cloquent speech.

This amanounced arrival of our President took the citizens by surprise. Had they known of his coming, such an ovatton would have greeted his return as never before was witnessed in the Obi Dominio.

Just behind the train which brought the President, there arrived a second, bringing 585 Hessian prisoners, 25 of whom were commissioned officers, and 30 of Etheworth's Fire Zonaves. Passengers by the train inform us that several hundred other prisoners were left at Manassas, and that our troops continued to bring them in hearly; and that many of them came into our camp and delivered themselves up. The 585 oreaghs to this city were immediately marched to Harwood's factory.

factory.

Prom The Richmond Enquirer.

ITEMS OF THE BATTLE.

The dispatch of President Davis says that the severest fighting of the battle of the 21st was on our left fiams. Those who gave attention to our description of the localities, in Monday's issue, will recognize the "Stone Bridge" as the scene of this terrible collision. That point, where the turnpike road crosses Ball Run, was on the extreme left of our line. The enemy made a desperate effort to carry it, and thus turn our flack; but Gen. Johnston, with a greatly inferior force, repulsed their attempt, piled the field of conflict with their shain, and put them to flight, as stated in the Pre ident' dispatch.

Gov. Smith's regiment, the Virginia 49th, was in the thickest of the ficht, and all of his companies suffered considerably. His own horse was struck by a ball. His adjurant, Licut. Caleb Saith, was wounded. Licut Ward, commanding a funquier company, was killed, as were also a number of his men, beside others who were wounded. Col. E. C. Carrington of Washington city, formerly of Virginia, was one of the priceners take in the battle of la t Sunday.

He returns i colanterrity, in humiliation and shame to his mother State, which he left in respectability and with fair prosteets. His hundreds of patrionic and influential relations in Virginia point the finger of scorn as doon'empt at the trailor. The capture of Col. Carrington will make Abraham need a new Dis rict Attorney. His cloque nee and his arms have proved afficution against his mother State. He has diagraced himself, not her.

A citizen of Fairfax Court-House says that when

next. The cloud need that it is a disgraced himfacility against his mother State. He has disgraced himself, not her.

A differ of Fairfax Court-House says that when
the retreating enemy passed through that village, is
as a sewer to the question whether they had been deleved, they said there were hardly enough of them
left to tell the story; that it was foolish to talk abous
figning the Southern soldiers; that they fought not
inke men, but devils. They begged for water, and betrayed every sign of extreme terors and exhause inc.

An officer of the army, who arrived here yesterday,
says that he witnessed the obset of our soldiers, the
Arkaneas Regiment, he believes on the New-York
Zourves, and that it was a terrible spectacle. They
threw down their guns and made the charge with
their brandished bowie-kwives. The Zouaves at first
seemed petrified with amazes ent. Then, as their assolunts knowled aside their bayonets and fell upon
t em with their factous blades, they fairly screamed
with terror, and field in the atmost consternation. They
were nearly externionated. were nearly exteroilmized.

Prom The Michmond Whig, 24th.

MORE OF THE GREAT BATTLE—PRESIDENT

More of the Great Battle-President Davis returned from the battle-field. In response to enthusiastic calle from an imacone crowd in the streets, he tricily alluded to the grand and absorbing topic of the day. The enemy, with the taxes they had been imposing on us for twe ty years, had fitted out an army ou tax most magnificent wide. They had come over to Virginia with ammunition, arms, ambulances fitted up in a style of luxury, as though they thought they were sill taxing the South), five hundred or six hundred wagons, and provisions of every kind in abundance, for a whole campaign, for 50,000 men, and the flaces parks of heavy and fight artillery, and the whole of if was ours! They fiel, and left everything they could throw away. The last that was heard of them, they were still flying.

The train brought down some 600 prisoners, and there are about 1,200 more to come. There are 65 officers among them.

It is not yet possible to determine the number of the killed and wounded of the enemy. The probability is that the sum total will not full soor of 10,000.

Our own cancalities will not exceed 1,200.

President Davis passed the highest encontains upon our tercile soldiers, and particularly the two eminess here in rongame.—Beautergard and Joanston. Toe

our tercic soldiers, and particularly the two emin-men in command—Beauregard and Joanston. I much praise cannot be bestowed on officers and mo-for all determined to conquer or die. THE HAMPTON LEGION.

Members of this body who arrived here on Monday wonneed, from toe battle-field, report some thrilling incidents of the conflict, among which are the follow-Col. Hampton, upon having his horse shot from an

Col. Hampton, upon having his horse shot from taker him, select a rifle and sale, "Watch me, boye; do a-I do." He then shot down successively several of the Federal officers who were leading their forces against him. Gen. Becauregard then came up and said, "Take that banery." Just at that moment the flag of the legion was slot down. Becauregard said, "Hand it to me; let me bear the Palmetto flag." He did bear it in the fury of the fight. Col. Johnson of the legion was slain in the charge.

The Hampton Legion promised to defend the flag presented to them by the ledies of the Palmetto State while one of them remained to step the field of conflict. That this promise will be sacredly redeemed no one will doubt, when he copies to learn that of the eight hundred who went i sto the field on Sunday, one hundred as d ten scaled their fidelity with their blood, that being the number of their killed and wounded, according to the anofficial reports.

The Mark The Land Common Enguirer, 24th.

SOME DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

We are instelled to Mr. Wm. H. Pritchard, the General Telegraph News Agent of the Southern Press, for the following statement:

John Thrusber, a member of the Atlantic Greys, killed three Yankees, in successive shots; the last was a prominent officer, and Thrusber rushed up, took his pistel and essented uphort.

photol and encayed unburt.

The killed and wounded in the Roswell (Ga.) Guards was mostly caused in the attack on Sherman's Battery, and at the time when the gallant Gen. Francis B. Bartow fell.

and at the time when the gallant Gen. France as Bartow fell.

Major Dunwoody was shot three times, but none of them were serious, and his horse was shot five times.

Col. L.J. Gartrell, of Georgia, was slightly wounded, and his son severely, and it is believed the latter has since died.

General reports state that the 9th Regiment of Georgia Volunteers suffered very severely in hilled and wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Moutgomery Gardner (formerly of the U. S. A., and attached to the 1st Independent Regiment of Georgia, of which Gen. Bartow was previously Colonel) was slightly wounded in the log and has his horse shot from under him.

From the Rubmand Enquirer.

WAR TEEMS.

From the Richard Enquirer.

WAR CTEMS.

Gov. Smith's regiment, the Virginia 49th, was in the thickest of the fight, and all of his companies offered considerably. His own horse was struck by a ball. His Adjutant, Lient. Caleb Smith, was wonded. Licut. Ward, commanding a Fauquier company, was killed, as were also a number of his men, beside others who were wounded.

The capture of Col. W. C. Carrington will make Abraham need a new District-Al croey. His cloquence and his arms taxe proved alike futile againsh his mother State. He has disgraced himself, not her. A civizen of Fairfax Court-House says that when the re-reating enemy pa-sed through that village, in answer to the question whether they had to safefasted, they said there were hardly enough of them left to tell the story; that it was receibe to talk about left to tell the story; that it was receibed to talk about left to tell the story; that it was receibed to talk about left to tell the story; that it was receibed to talk about left to tell the story; that it was receibed to talk about left to tell the story; that it was receibed to talk about left to tell the story; that it was receibed to talk about left to tell the story; that it was receibed to talk about left to tell the story; that it was receibed to talk about left to tell the story; that it was receibed to talk about left to tell the story; that it was receibed to talk about left to tell the story; that it was receibed to talk about left to tell the story; that it was receibed to talk about left to tell the story; that it was receibed to talk about left to tell the story; that it was receibed to talk about left to tell the story; that they fought as the received and the received